AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

FEARFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Terrible Smash-up on the Hudson River Railroad.

THREE PERSONS KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Twenty-two Others Bruised, Scalded and Maimed.

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS,

A frightful accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, on the track which crosses Montgomery

The express train from Albany, due here at 1.10 P. M. did not reach here until nearly half-past two, the time for the starting of the Poughkeepsie train South. The Albany train, however, was allowed to take the right of the track, and for that purpose the Poughkeepsic train was detained ten minutes. Each train was drawn by two locomotives. As the first train neared the place where the accident happened, a signal to stop was discovered about a quarter of a mile in advance, and the summons was immediately obeyed. The object of the detention proved to be a defect in the

In about ten minutes after the stoppage of the Albany train the Poughkeepsie train came along at full speed and dashed into it with such force that the car first struck was completely demolished, and the one preceding it was nearly as bad y wrecked. In the cars de stroyed were about fifty passengers, and the only reason passengers were warned of their danger just before the collision, thus enabling many to escape.

As far as ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:-

terribly mutilated. Mrs. Green, of Utica, was taken from the ruins alive,

but died soon after. INJURBD.

Two ladies unknown. lying at the Exchange House, Very badly scalded, so that their recovery is considered

doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Albany, slightly wounded. Three children of the above, badly scalded and

J. D. Gott, of New York, slightly bruised. Abel Priest, of New York, out in the head.

Catharine Howell (colored), of New York, collar bone broken, head bruised, &c.

Mr. Bogert, of new York, head out, and side and limbs injured, but not dangerously. Mrs. Campbell, of Utica, slightly injured.

H. Emmans, of Vernen, Onolda county, slightly in-Mrs. Oscar Hull, of New Haven, slightly injured.

Captain Schuler, of Albany, badly bruised and muti-

Miss Gardner, a sister of H. Mix, of this city, and Mr.

Pond, slightly injured. George Kloss, of Madison county, Ohio, skull fractured; in a precarious state.

George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., face scalded and otherwise injured.

Daniel Lord, lawyer, of New York, slightly injured.

James Ludium, of New York, slightly injured.

A little girl, name unknown, lying at Rutzers hotel;

will probably die before morning. We have the following communication from the Hud-

A telegraphic despatch reached this office about 4 two and a half miles below Pevgnkeepsie. Mr. Sloan, the President, and Mr. Sykes, the Superintendent, starte at the place of the disaster, a more detailed statement to the press. Since their departure the following tele grapa has been received:-POUGHERRESIR, Jan. 9-7 P. M.

To SAMURI SIDAN, President, or M. L. STERS, Jr., Superin Three dead-one man and two ladies-one of the latter

a Mrs. C. Green, of Utica. There are ten or twelve

SCENE AT THE HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD DEPOT.

evening did not arrive until after midnight, owing to some unaccountable delay on the road. A number of persons who had friends on the ill-fated train found their way to the depot to learn something of their fate more than the brief telegraphic despatch they had received contained. Mr. Wm. H. Wilcox, of this city, and looking for news of his wife and the latter of his daugh-

the grand St. [Nicholas sleighing party that should be mentioned here. Mr. H Mix under whose auspices the affair was gotten up, received a despatch at the supper table, informing him of the injury and probable death of Miss Gardener, a sister of his wife, who was travelling to this city from Albany, in company with a young gentleman to whom she was shortly to be married.

Mrs. Mix was taken from the room, and the sad new imparted to her. The circumstance was announced among the guests, and casta gloom on the festivities of

nessed. One young man was making inquiries for his sister, who was on the train, and who was killed by the collision; but those present, who knew of the circumstance, could not find it in their hearts to inform him o' the painful intelligence. Others called to make in quiries, and the news we publish to-day will, no doubt,

The substance of the different private despatches ap peared to be that the collision occurred at Montgomery's Cove, two miles this side of Poughkeepsie. The dor trains, owing to the condition of the road, were all over due, and the train from Poughkeepsie, regardless of th

sion occurred as described.

The late hour at which the train arrived last night precludes us giving any further particulars in this morn-

Cole McCree, who was charged with murder in Kansas Territory, and later made his escape, is to deliver a loc-ture in Detroit on the subject of his adventures.

Prom Charleston, in the scenush p Marion—Miss H Donn Levy, J B Murphy, h Long, J B Crawford, Thos Miner, i

DEPARTURES.

INTENSE COLD WEATHER

The Great Metropelis Nothing but an lcicle.

THE MONSTER SLEIGH RIDE.

STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Zero Here--Zero There--Zero Everywhere

&c., &c.,

The stinging cold was a manifest drawback to sleighin yesterday. One needed the acclimation of Dr. Kane to low temperature to bear with teleration she keen frigidit morning, opaque from their toy coatings, was suggestiof marked change in the prevailing temperature. Essay ing the street proved that the cold was of an intensely permeating character, reaching the very sinews and bones. The snow creaked and fairly rung like steel as one walked over it, just as we used to hear it when boys in the country. How light, too, and glittering it was—
as like powdered tolcies it filled the air at the lightest
touch of horse's hoef. But, though highly becauted and
poetic the ringing and glistening snow, there was too
much of practical discomfort in having anything to do with it yesterday, other than glances through windows preferring glowing anthractic, remained at home; still wast numbers did go out. The omnibus sleighs were su perabundantly patronized. The riders, though, sat close and extracted from one another all the warmin pos

ever admitted of just quotation, it was yesterday. One effect of the cold was to diminish singing—horn blowing in the evening also fell off; and as for organ grinders accompanying the omnibuses, neither during the day no night was there one who had the temerity to peril hi fingers at crank evolutions. A new countries sleigh mounted, appeared yesterday, attached to the Broadway, Twerty-third street and Nin h avenue line. It was drawn by sixteen horses, bearing feathers on their heads, and formed, all in all, a splendid turnout. Of private turnouts, by the way, there was a most sensible decrease from Tucsday. Those having the hardihood to venture forth must have found an extra supply of fur robes in great demand. We think there can be little doubt but that an enterprising Yankee, with a good supply of old fashioned foot stoves, could yesterday have effected their disposal with a profit equal to the disposition in the West Indies of coppe warming pans by a cute Yankee some years ago. But old or otherwise, as long as the sleighing lasts it will be used, and each New Yorker, from he who drives the most dashing private equipage to the newsboy with

of enjoyment.

The thermometer from 6 A. M. yesterday moraing, till 2 A. M., this morning, the nour of going to press, varied only four degrees. At 6 A. M. it stood one degree below zero; at 9 A. M., 2 degrees below zero; at neon, at one degree above zero; at 4 P. M., two degrees above zero; at 10 P. M., two degrees above zero; at 10 P. M., two degrees above zero; at 10 P. M., two degrees above zero; and at 2 A. M. this

noving snow from the tracks of the city railroads. On the Second Avenue Railroad no advance was made below ning from Broome street, and the Harlom Railroad trains running regularly from Twenty-auxth street. On the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads labor was nearly auxpended. Upon the track of the Eighth Avenue road, about one o'clock an empty car was drawn over the not begin to follow the course of the rails.

The mails yesterday for the most part arrived at nearly the time they were due. The Philadelphia mail due last evening at 9 o'clock did not reach here till 10:55. The city/yesterday morning at 4:30.

A MONSTER SLEIGHING PARTY.

XCURSION OF THE GUESTS OF THE ST. NICHOLAS THE AVENUES—LIPE ON THE BOAD—ALMOST A DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO A POLICE CAPTAIN—CAMPHENE, WHISKEY AND EGG NOGGS—A SUPPER AND

Upon invitation of Messrs. Acker & Treadwell, the The party numbered in all one hundred and forty persons, among whom were many well known citizens, and the affair altogether was gotten up on a scale altogether superior to anything ever attempted in this city before. Twelve coach, barouche and large fancy sleighs were provided, handsomely caparisoned, and well supplied with furs, buffalo robes and other heat imparting contrivances for the comfort of the excursionists. horses, of which there were eight to the larger, and six horses, of which there were eight to the smaller sleighs, were handsomely decorated with vari-colored flags, red, white, blue, purple and yellow, on which were mecribed the words "St. Nicholas He

that all was in readiness, and the company packed them-selves away as best they could in the sleighs. The overcoats were ac justed, shawls and comforters pinned, and word was given, and off dashed the party in high glee down Broadway, to the great amazement of the pedes-trians, who did not expect to see so dashing a turnout as was witnessed. The day was bright and clear, though cold, and the effect was most exhibitating as the gaily adorned sleighs, and handsomety caparisoned horses, with the accompaniments of flags, bells, and pretty faces peeping out of the buffalo robos swept through Broadway and round the Bowling Green on their way back to the St. Nicholas. Here the sleighs were brought closer dale road, on their way to High Bridge, at which place they arrived at about half past three o'clock.

The day was bitterly cold on the road, and the icy wind sweeping up from the river added to its intensity, but the company seemed rather to like it, and not a person could be found who admitted being uncomfortable. There was a redder a brighter sparkle to their eyes, but they all declared they did not feel a bit cold, and resolutely refused add tional clothing. And no wonder, for surely such a comfurs of every description was never seen before. Many of the company were so muffled up, that it was impossible to distinguish form or features, and their existence was only predicated by certain unaccountable movement

of the ary goods by which they were enveloped. was most enlivening. Standing on the first sleigh and coking back, one could witness a sight never before exhiwere the sleighs, dragged by seventy two spirited horses, with the foam frozen in icicles around their nostrils. and fancifully decked with nearly two hundred flags, the bells in the meantime ringing out cheerly. Nor was this the only party to be seen on the Fancy little teams were dashing hither and read. Fancy little teams were desting interest thither, and larger conveyances occasionally swept by, filled with excited occupants, shouting, cheering, hallowing, screaming and laughing by turns, and acting generally as though they had taken leave of their senses. selves out, and the gentlemen partook of ice water, lemanade, and even stronger refreshments. Here a ci-cumstance occurred that threatened to damage one of the party, a police captain, very seriously. It appears he called for some whiskey, when the barkeeper, who he called for some whiskey, when the barkeeper, who was somewhat hurried, handed out a bottle, which purported to be the genuine article. The captain poured the inviting beverage in a glass and raised it to his lips, when he thought he discovered a flavor in it not distinctive of "mountain dew," and strongly suggestive of camphene or burning fluid. An inquest was immediately heid on the liquid, when it appeared the barkeeper had really mistaken a bottle of camphene for the whiskey bott e, and the captain narrowly escaped having his mouth and throat burned by the remissness of the strendant.

After this affair had been duly discussed and larghed

over, the party re-entered the sleighs and were driven to the High Bridge Hotel, without any further adventure, save an accident to one of the norses, who broke his trace and came mear tipping the party over into the

At the hotel a collation was served up, and an unlimit ed quantity of egg negg drank by the party. Dr. Sawyer, John N. Genin, and others made speeches, in which the "extract of cow and cluckers" was highly extelled as a healthful and delightful beverage. The party then re-turned to the city in high spirits, pleased, instructed, amused, edified and delighted with what they had seen and experienced during the day. They arrived at the St Nicholas shortly after 5 o'clock.

In the evening, the party were provided with a supper at which speeches were made and felicitations indulged in by Gen. Nye, D. D. Hillis, of Syracuse, Dr. Sawyer and others. The affair was appropriately wound up by a hop in the dining calcon of the hotel, which was kept up until a late hour. Thus ended one of the most ma affairs of the kind that ever came off in this city.

A SNOW STORM, AS VIEWED BY A LADY.

I have patiently watched the papers since the adven I have patiently watched the papers since the advent of the snow storm, to see if any one appreciated its bean-ty or participated in my sensations; but is vain. The entire list of dismal adjectives have been eshausted in the endeavor to describe it. Its effects are "disastrous," and a general impression given that a snow storm is a lamentable event. This is too bad. A snow storm anywhere ought to be a matter of general rejoicing; but in New York especially, where we only get up a decent one,

of a thousand new and designtful emotions, it would be a proper subject for universal thanksgiving.

There are only a few persons who know how to enjoy a snow storm in perfection. It is not done by sitting at home in a room filled with hot air, and occasionally look-ing out of the window, with a shiver, as the wind plays the music for the snow-flakes to dance to. No, indeed. Put back your luxurious chair, throw saids that trashy novel, doff your hid a ippe-s, don't ring for Bridget, but run up stairs yourself, put on a pair of your husband's or your brother's boots-if you haven't had the sense to get a pair of your own—bring shawt and bonnet into requi-sition—not one of the tany pieces of pasteboard and fea-thers which milliners call "French hats," but a sensible covering for the head and protection for the face, which, it you want, you will have to make for yourself, as no processional lady will risk her reputation by making a a large bonnet when "small hats are worn." So, you are ready—now we are off. How the first gust of wind a cold bath! But we wrap our shawls more closely around us, tread with a firmer step, and finally around us, tread with a firmer step, and finally thank the Lord devoutly for inventing anow storms and boots. On we go; our pulses beat quicker, the blood courses rapidly through our veins, as it, as someboay has sa distely, it was all made of the best old Hesdelck. We are glad we are alive; we want to run, jump, dance, laugh, shout, shake hands with everybody, and say, "isn't this a glorious storm?" How bravely independent we feel as we coursgrously face a roystering northeaster, and laughingly acknowledge the mod of recognition from an impadent snow flags who dares to alight on our nosely even our little Jip shates the general exhibitration, runs madly after every hings which has motion, and barks jorioully from the vety funess of his heart. See how lovely even hew York begins to look, in its new and pure white garments; how it crystalizes everything into ocauty; it seems as though a congress of angers had assenbled, and were shaking their bright wing over the glorified city. This cadavercus looking man does not seem very angelic, with his hollow theeks and sunkin eyes, as he drags nimel fishwip pas', pulmig his hat over his face, and muttering, "What a borriole storm!"

It is very evident people see things from different standpoints. We want to do something for the poor wretch who has since so dreadfully some time in his live that he cannot enjoy a snow storm. How can we give brightness to his eyes! soundness and cook to his cheeks! clusticity to his limbes! and sen de switt life current like quicksilver through his veins! We cannot do it. He is only paying the penalty of violated law, and will have to bear the marks of Lis guilt, the Cain, upon his brow forever.

But it is getting dark, the lamps are beginning to be lift, and by and by New York will look like a reyal brice in her white robes, glittering with gems and a tiara of stars enourching her brow. Are you tired? Well, here we are at 18 ylor?s. Let us go in and have some tea, or ather supper, for we dribk cold water—don't we? Snow storms are decidedly thank the Lord devoutly for inventing snow storms

If there is saything better than a snow storm, it is a seigh ride, not one of your little lancy contrivances which wild hardly hold a shivering couple and a thin butfall with his party of horses, plenty of fur robes, plenty of pretty girls, but a real, genuine, vulgar, old-fastioned eleigh ride, with plenty of horses, plenty of fur robes, plenty of pretty girls, with hoods and cloaks that will bear tumoling; the same number of everceasts, crawats and waishers (we like shiekers); a sleigh that will bear such a load without making a fusa about it; a nice warm supper, and a frolic at one end of the journey; and if you get the right hood and cloak, or the right overcoat, crawat and wriskers beside you, you have our loes of a genuine sleigh ride. Of course a sleigh ride is the legitimate off-pring of a snow-storm, and in fact such a daughter could cally be born of such a mother. Well, it was after the snow storm the other day that we received a delightful little note, informing us that a sleigh ing party was proposed for that evening, and loquiring it we had any engagement. Of course, we had not. Who would have an engagement when they could get a sleigh ride, and such a sleigh ride: Hadn't we been frantically inquiring of every little boy in the street if he had a sled, and where there was a hull? Arc now what a chance was here! Inde't we horry and write a note, in which we declared that no earthly consideration would induce us to have an engagement when there was a sleigh ride in prospect! Illow anxiously we watched the sky ali day fearing every moment earch hor tible old feg of a cloud would take it into its head to dampen our prospects of a good time emirg. But fate for once proved kind. No untoward accident occurred; and at exactly the right time an immense sleigh, with the requisite number of buffalor tobes, pretty gills, coats, cravats and a pair of whiskers jumped out and handed in a clook and hood, and a storm of jokes and the most unfashionable screams of laughter, and then sarted wilely on, the musical bel

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

The Mayor desires to call the attention of the public to the following ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AF ORDINANCE TO REQULATE THE WATER WORRS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PARRID SETTIMERS 7, 1842.

SEC. L. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different step-occla connected with the water pipes, by lacing ibereon stone, brick, lumber, dar or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon to the or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

BEC. 2. Any penalties herein preserved in the interest section, the distribution of the offencer, in the manner as is provided in the interest section, to the penalty therein preserved, and amount of the payment, he offencer shall be subject to the illandical for the penalty therein preserved, and amount of the payment, he offencer shall be subject to the like unishment by imprisonment, as is in said section preserved.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermon, December 12, 1844.

Approved by the Mayor, December 14, 1844.

P. T. VALESTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE INTENSE COLD IN BROOKLYN. Several drivers on the different railroad routes, now traversed by sleighs, were nearly frozen to death yester-

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROADS. The ration sin hew Jersey were, yesterday, again on umbered with smow, in consequence of the drifting on the evening previous. The first train from Newark yesterday morning, due at half-past 6 o'clock, arrived at 7 o'clock A. M.; the first train from Elizabethtown arrived at noon, and the first train from New Brunswick at 3 o'clock P. M. Ne Philiodelphis train, had arrived at Jersey City up to 7 o'clock P. M. The train which left to Fbilade-phia got as Qr as New Brunswick, when some of the passengers seft and returned to New York, reaching here at 7 o'clock P. M. The train upon which they as arted designed to push forward as far as Trenton. On the New York and Erfe road the trains came through with some delay. The Cincinnati engress train arrived at 5 o'clock last evening, three hours behind time.

COLD JANUARYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ERRALD.

In continuation of my remarks under this head in to-day's HEMAID, I add other cold terms ending in January,

as follows:—

17:6-97.—A cold term commenced on the 19th of December, 1736, and continued to the 11th of January, 1797, twenty-three consecutive days, filling one circ's of 360 hours, and elecem sections of a second circle. The temperature on the 25d of December fell to 8 degrees below zero. There was a perturbation on the 36th, with a drizale of rain and N. E. wind—temperature 32 degrees. On the morning of the 24th, ise extended from New York to states Irland. On the 8th of January the ice lodged cetween the Battery and Gevernor's Island, and sevoral hundred people crossed upon it. Rain fell abundantly the day this cold term commenced and the day it ended. 1848-49.—On the 31st of December, between the nours of and 5 P. M., a cold term commenced, and continued to the 13th of January, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M.; the lowest temperature here was one degree above zero; at Franconia, New Hampshire, it was (39) thirty-nine degrees belw zero. The cold filled exactly twenty-eight sections of the great cheele. It was immediately preceded and immediately succeeded by rain. At distant points both the commencement and termination of this cold term were attended by terrific thus or and lightning; and on the 11th, the day on which the lowest temporature was experienced, the city of Augustus, in Sicily, was destroyed by an earthquake.

1 will add to these memorands as I have opportunity of leisure to count up the records.

EMERIAM.

BROCKIYN HEIGHTE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE WEATHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Yesterday presented sudden and rapid changes of tem-perature. At 3P. M. a frigorific current was visible in the high atmosphere running near the senith from

The following tabular statement exhibits the chi commencing Tuesday at 1 P. M.

12 " " 1

The change in eighteen hours was 31 degrees.
The cold, in the two aspects of the cycle presented, and heretofore meeticonea, has run as follows:—
First, commencing between 6 and 7 A. M. of December 6, and counted with perturcations, on the 29th and 30th Lecember, and 2d and 3d January, to 7 A. M. of Thursday, 16th, will be 260 hours, or a full circle. Second, activating the second perturbation to be a termination of the cycle at 10 A. M. of 3d, when the temperature rose above the freezing point, and counting out nine hours—the rime the temperature remained above that line—the present cycle con menced between 6 and 7! M. of the 2d, and will, at 10 o'clock to morrow morning, have continued one hundred and thirty-five hours, or twelve sections of the circle.

The water from the saline wells of Lockpit, Monteasma, and Hulston remains perfectly limpid in the present condition of the atmosphere, walls that of Onondaya and ricest are drystalizing, and passing rapidly towards concentration.

Enosatyn Hendrik, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

Enosatyn Hendrik, Deep Accordings

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. EVERE WEATHER AT PHILADELPHIA-THE DELA-WARE RIVER CLOSED-THE BAILBOAD TRAIN

WARE RIVER CLOSED—THE RAILROAD TRAINS STOPPED.

[srom the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 9.]

The weather has become intensely cost; the wind blew strongly from the northwest in the asternoon, and after light it continued to increase, the cold keeping pace with it, and bringing the mercury down rapidly. By II o'clock the thermometer indicated zero.

The I claware is completely closed up this morning, and unless the tee boats succeed in breaking it up, the ketting ill be excellent, as there are vast fields of clear

hancs, seet and ears frozen during the night and this morning. Some of the police who were on duty through the night describe the cold as the most means they ever experienced. Some of them has their extremities nipped by the most.

The mercury was lower in Philadelphia, this morning, than it has been for many years. On the 20th of January, 1824, the thermometer was 2½ below zero. On the 7th of February, 1826, the thermometer was at zero. We well renember that day. It was the only occasion last writer upon which the mercury got down to zero. In the Thirteenth ward, the thermometer, in a sheltered position, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood half's degree below zero. At 7 o'clock, in Marshall street, above Poplar, the mercury was 5 degrees below zero. At the Twentieth ward stauon bouse, at Tenth and Thompson streets, at 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer, which was expected to the wind, stood at 7½ degrees below zero.

Three trains on the Camdon and Amboy Railroad, which left New York at 8 camdon and Amboy Railroad, and the first of the wind, stood at 7½ degrees below zero.

Three trains on the Camdon and Amboy Railroad, which left New York at 8 camdon and Amboy Railroad, and the ime of writing (11 o'clock A. M.) The first, an traigrant train, left just before 6 P. M., and experimenced some difficulty, but succeeded in forcing its way through te Cooper's Creea, a few miles above Camdon, where it became inextificably "stuck" in a drift of great cepth, about two o'clock this morning. The second was the passenger train, which left New York at 4 P. M. this train came through as ar as Fronton during the right, and there coupled with the passenger which seft New York at 6 P. M., and which had come up with it. The two tunted trains then came on as far as Cooper's Creek, where the emigrant train was then (4 o'clock A. M.) tast in the snow, and of course were unable to go any further.

Information was sent to Camden as quickly as possible, and two locemotives were sent to the assistance of the beierguered trains, but t

THE WEATHER AT NEWARE, N. J.

[From the Daily Advertuer, Jan. 9.]

During the present winter we have not experienced such sewere cold as was telt here last right and early this morring. The day promised to be as mooterate as could be desired; but late in the atternoon the thermometer fell rapidly, and during the night reached, in one part of the city, 8 deg. below zero; in another 9 deg; and in another, 10 deg. If these roports are to be relied upon, ast night was even colder than the memorable 7th of February last, which was, at the time, said to be the coldest weather felt here since the year 1850.

The cold was so intense this morning, that a pupil in one of our schools, who left her heme in the 1 were part of the city, but thinly clad, without the knowledge of her parents, became so cold that on entering a warm (com, the named away and was thrown into spanms. The was doing better this afternoon. Parents should be careful to coulde their children warmly.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AT THE EASTWARD.

the was doing better this afternoon. Parents should be careful to coothe their children warmly.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AT THE EASTWARD.

[From the Boston Dally Mail, Jan. 9.]

The weather of yesterday had a most softening and setting influence upon the huge piles of snow about towa, much to the grafification of our citizens, and the particularly appreciated by the housekeepers, The had found themselves cableed, cribbed, confined and hemmed in on all sides by banks which refused to discount except to the most vigorous shoveling. The day was most mild and clear, and to wards night there was some indication of rain—a visitation which we hope will be averted for the present. At sunitse, yesterday, the thermometer stood in this city at 28 degrees. At noon 2t was at 20 degrees, just the freezing point, and at 5 o'clock the mercury had fallen to 25 degrees.

The thermometer was 6 degrees below zero at Woburn, and 4 degrees below at Springfield, yesterday morning. At Worcester the mercury stood on Monday at 8 degrees below zero. In other Western towns it fell as low as 16 and 20 degrees.

At New Bedford the storm was so severe, that all the churches remained closed during the day.

In Providence the critic were so great, that the good people could not get to worship. Even if they sould have circled their way uprough the streets the churches were not opered in the morning. Communication was broken up in all circulous.

At Holmes Hole the storm brought the highest tide

that has been known for many years, doing considerable damage around the shores of the harbor. Union was used body damaged. Holoms North whart was nearly all washed away.

The various relireads counteg into the city are clear again. The trains from Plymouth nave been study fast in the enew nearly two days. We have similar accounts from Fell River, Hyannis and Barnatable.

The light ship at Minot's Lege was damaged, and exhibits donly single lanterns on Sunday night.

The Canal Reed cars of Saturday night's train were fast in the snow at Plainville, near New Haven, Coma, on the 6th, with sixty passengers, out of wood and out of provisions.

provisions.

The severe cold weather is spoken of everywhere Take it all in all, we have not laid so severe a stocm for

hany a year.

A deepatch from Provincetown, speaking of the storm, says:—'Brillogsgate Island, off Wellfleet, was nearly washed away. The breakwater at the same-place was destroyed, and the lightheuse in imminent danger of being carried away. A portion of the new road on the beach point was evertiowed, and the buikhead near the new bridge was washed away."

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1856. The trains from New York, at 4 and 6 o'clock yeste sfermoon, were detained on the road all night. The afternoon, were detained on the road all night. The 4 o'cleck train did not leave Trenton, in consequence of obstructions from the snow, which had been blown on the track by the high wind. The passengers were transferred to the 6 o'clock train, which started from Trenton with two locomotives at 4 o'clock this morning, and managed to reach Cooper's Creak, two miles above Camden, where it was frozen fast. Two locomotives were despatched from Sleighs were then sent for the passengers, who finally reached the city at 6 o'clock. One of the locomotives was partially burned by an attempt to thaw out the pumps. No trains have been despatched from here this merning, but the road will probably be cleared by this siterness.

merning, but the road will properly be clearly attention.
This morning the thermometer, at 7 o'clock, stood at 2% degrees below zero, and at 10 o'clock, 2% degrees above zero. The belaware river is frozen hard opposite this city, except where it is kept open by theforry boats.
Two yesterday afternoon trains on the Trenton road are also frezen up, near fullytewn. The passengers were taken to Trenton in sleighs.
The early train from New York has arrived.

Balmmone, Jan. 9, 1856.

The early train from New York has arrived.

BALEMORE, Jan. 9, 1856.

The weather here is clear and intensely cold; in fact, so cold that our thermometer could not reach it. Last night was the most severe we have experienced for years. No mail from any quarter was received this morning. The train which left Phitadelphia has not arrived, and it is presumed the detention is caused by the ioe in the Susquehanna. The Southern and Western trains are also detained from unknown causes.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9—10 P. M.

Last night's train from Philadelphia has not yet arrived (at 7 P. M.) There has been no train sent out today. The four o'clock train from Washington has arrived. Other roace are operating. The only mails received here to-day are those from Washington, Norfolk and the Western mails, which were due yesterday. The thermometer (at 9 P. M.) is 10 degs. above zero.

Three mails are due east of Battimore. We have had nothing south of Alexandria since Sunday. The mercury here is 12 deg. above zero. Fine air clear.

The thermometer, at sunrise this morning, was at 12 deg. below zero.

ROCHERIER, Jan. 9, 1866.

deg. below zero.

ROCHENER, Jan. 9, 1856.

At five o'clock this morning the thermometer here stood at 11 deg. below zero. During the day it ranged from one to three degrees below, and at elginto'clock this evening six'degrees below zero, continuing steadily to full.

It is still snowing here, and the reads are much obstructed. Two Western mails are due. The train which left firm at 5 P. M. yesterday has not yet arrived. The next New York mail repeired here left that city at 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The thermometer here is three degrees below zero.

trains are much behind time.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9, 1856.

The thermometer at 8 o'clock stood at 10 degrees below 20 c. At Springfield, Onio, at daylight, it was 20 degrees below.

Markera, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1856.

The thermometer here at sunrise this morning stood at 11 degrees below zero. The Onio river is trozen nearly rolki. We have excellent alsighing, although there is but two inches of snow on the ground.

Remindren, Mass., Jan. 9, 1856.

This is the co'dest day we have experienced this season. The thermometer at 7 o'clock A. M. was 14 degrees below zero.

Harrone, Coun., Jan. 9, 1856.
The thermometer here this morning indicated 21 de grees below zero. It is ciea-; with light winds from the southwest.

At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer here show t two degrees below zero.

Our South Carolina Correspondence. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1865. South-The Dinner, Oration, de.

the mingling of North and South—how much more so when we see our Southern friends take part, a prominen landing of the Pilgrime. It was their natal day of exist ship their Creator without the set forms of a man "dressed in a little brief authority." What was it to lands, teeming with milk and honey, proud positions in scelely, since they were dealed the privilege of serving their Maker as best beseemed their consciences? All the blessings they possessed sunk into nothingness beside one paramount good—freedom of religion. For this good they left home, kindred, friends; for this they traversed in these days of steam); for this, they made their home in trackless forests, teonuless save by the savage and wild beast. Woman, gentle woman, girded on the armor of laith and rightcousness, which made her strong to

on exceeded at this former carrier to guests.

A. S. Willington, Esq., of the Charleston Courier, presided, assisted by steasers. Brach, Campbell and Talor as Vice I resident, Secretary and Treasurer.

Gustavus Street, Esq., was selected as orator of the day—a gentleman in every way fitted for it. He handled the subject with a master mind. After the oration many tensits were drank, and responded to in a felicitous manner.

ner.

At an early hour, for fear of encroaching on the Sabbath, the party separated, well pleased with the occasion, the plen cous dinner and glorious sentiments of good feeling that had been expressed, all tending to dety diumion, but knitting, with hooks of steel, brothers from North and South.

BOSTON.

Police Intelligence.
A NEW MODE OF BAISING THE WIND.

The fact of an ingenious mode of raising the wind and swindling the unwary, has just come to the knowlege of the police. One of the latest victims applied to the the police. One of the latest victims applied to the Chief of Police pesterday for redress. He stated that he had made an extensive purchase in a Broadway house, and was swindled out of the goods in this way:—Some sharper who had been watching him, followed the messerger who had the parcel, and as the boy approached the designated dwelling, the sharper came down from the gentleman's door steps, and assuming that he was the owner of the property, took the parcel out of the boy's hands, and saying that it was all right, went back to the dwelling, and then presenting the bill to the purchaser, handed him the goods. In this manner the sharper collected the motery which was intended to have been paid to the genuine messerger. If there was no bill to pay, why the sharper getting possession of the goods, gives the messerger the sile and thus secures the booty. A number of persons have been defrauded in this manner, and it behooves all citizens to keep a sharp look out after these rascals, or else they will find themselves sorely cheated.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING AND ASSAULT.

Four Germans, named Inomas Bennett, Louis Locks,
— Valentine, and a man named Jacoba, were taken No. 33 Bowery, and having won about \$350 from Morris Levey, of No. 13 Mott street, at a game known as faro; and also with having kloked and besten the complainant when he had the courage to demand tack a certain portion of the lost money. The accused were brought before Justice Cennolly, at the Tomba Police Court, where they were held to answer the charge.

Court Calendar-This Day. Pigas-Part 1.—Nos. 90 to 113. Part 2.—Nos. 56, 69, 86 to 88. Surrauon Court.—Nos. 7, 48, 110, 132, 137 to 152, 156, 167, 160 to 173.

The Speakership.
PROSPECT OF AN ORGANIZATION—TERRIBE
STATE OF CONFUSION IN THE BOUSE, ETC. Washington, Jan. 9, 1856.
The great speech of the session was made to night by

Carolina, has a resolution prepared ado, ting the plurally rule, and he will effer it to night or to morrow. Should the contest for Speaker not be glosed before, that will of the democrate are enraged at the cauous resolution of Monday night, and swear they will either adjourn on go the plurality rule. Some predict an adjournment in

The vote placing Mr. Orr temporarily in the chair has reated great excitement. It makes him the formidates andidate for the Speakership, and my prediction may

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
PIRST SESSION.

Mr. Shirm, (dem.) of Tenn., defended the democratic party and the President from the charge that they ere responsible for the non-organization of the House. Mr. Whitney (K. N.) of New York, defended the eighth

the systems and principles of the Romish Church. the systems and principles of the Romish Church.

Mr. Krugar (black repub.) of Parmyivania, offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. After a short discussion the resolution was laid on the table by eleven majority.

The House then proceeded to take the highest majority.

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Banks whether he is now a member of the American-Order.

Air. Campell, (black rep.,) of Ohio, referred to a lotter written by Mr. Guddings in the Ashtabula Servinet, stating that it was fairly deducible from its tener that he (Campbell) desired to get the vote for himself as a cundidate for the Speakership to a point gradifying to him personally, in order that he might retire honorably from the context.

Mr. Guddings, (abolitionist) of Ohio, exculpated Mr. Campbell from such imputation, and
Mr. Campell from such imputation, and
for the American gray friend to say that such was his decire. He detended himself from the charge in the New York Tribuse of being a doughtace—realing that he had ever, on principle, opposed the extension of slavery, and defied all mankind to prove the contrary. He avowed in strong terms his devotion to the principles of the American party.

Two ballots were then taken, the last resulting as fail-

Banks. 92 Pennington.
Fuller 28 Seattering.
Richardson 68

has a right to object. He would not say cast p fore swire, but waste the sweet fragiance of the on desert air. (Laughter.) The slavery question was discussed at length. At 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn was negative against 100

against 189.

Mr. SNSED, (K. N.) of Tenn., offered a resolution that
Mr. Orr be requested to take the chair till a Speaker is
elected. The resolution was laid on the table by one majority.
The House, at 1 o'clock, was still in session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1856.
Colonel P. H. Prench's Official Troubles—His Policy, His

Cot. French's eagerness to get his credentials before our government, and himself recognized as Minister of Nicaragua, has led to results unparalleled, and which a little patience on the part of the Minister might have prevented. I am informed, however, that the Coleang was opposed to too hasty action in the matter, but thethis better judgment was made to give way to the sounsel of his father-in-law, General Duff Green, who counsel of his lather-in-law, General Duff Green, who urged his immediate presentation to the United States Secretary of State. It would have been more fortunate to the success of the mission with which Mr. French is entrusted had that gentleman attended to the advise gratuitously given him by your correspondents in this city, which was not to visit Washington until the organization of Commune. The Colonia was not to recommend to the commune of the community of ration of Congress. The Colonel was not in Ignorance of the fact, that at the time of his appearance in the United States the President and Marcy had made up their minds on the Central American question, and that an acknowledgement of Walker's new government at that time would give the game over to Great Britain. Col. French must since have seen his mistake; and even now the adoption of a judicious policy may in a little while place him and

With equal candor I can state the fact that a mu of the Cabinet is not only in favor of recognizing the new republic, but that they have the warmest desires and in-terests to see other portions of Central America follow in schnowledge Col. French and his country is the result of sound policy, and no further effort should be made to

by the advice here given, it is your correspondent's opinion that in the can he will have nothing to complain of ar regret.

It has been decided in Cabinet meeting to offer no farther arguments with England on this American question—at least until after Congress has acted upon the same. This decision has been observed in the case of the documents received since the 3d of December. The bare ashnowledgment of their having come to hand, will show Lord Palmerston that for that time, at least, the Fresident is in expand that for that time, at least, the Fresident is in expand; having the presentation of the measure, he will further learn that the country is with the President—two disagreeable truths for his lordship to receive at the same time.

You will have noticed the business like attitude assumed at our different navy yards, which, together with the issuing of a general order for certain office u to report themselves to the Navy Department, shows that this branch of the government, at least, will be in a state of preparedness, at far as it possesses the power, when called upon for duty by the representatives of the country. It is the general opinion that the affairs of our Navy Department have reloan been under better management than they are at present. Secretary Dobbin's popularity with the navy and the public generally, will be found it is take present. Secretary Dobbin's popularity with the rearral states, new here, is spoken of a container from the evertal States, new here, is spoken of a container by a large majority